fire arms without a license, yet, the course adopted by the Deputy Commissioner of Kadur was preferable, and frequently observed in other parts of the Province also.

Dewan's reply.—The Arms Act and the Rules thereunder are under revision. Provision will, if possible, be made therein to allow a license when once granted holding good till it is cancelled or withdrawn subject to the payment of the prescribed annual fee by the holder. Some such system will be considered especially in the Malnad tracts, where the people want fire arms for protection against wild animals.

Subject No. 35.

Repair of tanks in the Malnad.

Summary of discussion.—Irrigation works are being largely executed in Maidan Taluks. Similar works are not executed to the tanks in the Malnad. The Malnad parts have no large tanks. What they have are tanks yielding a revenue of Rs. 50 to 100. The rule is that the raiyats themselves should repair tanks yielding less than Rs. 300. If the rains fail and if the irrigation cess is levied, though no works are executed by Government, it will tell hard upon the raiyats and it is therefore requested that works costing more than Rs. 50 may be ordered to be executed by Government.

Note.—D. P. W. Circular No. 24, dated 2nd March 1888, lays down that stone and masonry works will be carried by Government to tanks yielding revenue up to Rs. 300, the earthwork of which is being brought up to standard by the raiyats.

Dewan's reply.—The subject is under consideration. Irrigation works in the Malnad will always receive as much consideration as those in the Maidan, though from the nature of the case the former will always cost much less than the latter.

Subject No. 36.

Transfer of certain villages to the Yedahalli Sub-Taluk.

Summary of discussion.—When the late Lakvalli Taluk was abolished, the villages of Nelgadde out of Danivas Magani and Bhairapura out of Kodnad Magani were transferred to the Shimoga Taluk and 4 other villages, (*viz.*, Hyrandur, Tadasa, Hoskoppa, Kabbila) in the Kodnad Magani were transferred to the Tarikere Taluk. These 6 villages are situated within a radius of 4 to 8 miles from the Head-Quarters of the Yedahalli Sub-Taluk, while they are within a distance of 16 or 18 miles from the Head-Quarters of the Taluks to which they were transferred. Raiyats who have business to transact find the present arrangement very inconvenient. The villages should therefore be re-transferred to the Yedahalli Sub-Taluk.

The Dewan.—Do the inhabitants of these villages concerned desire this change?

Mr. Sankarappa.—Yes. I have brought a mahazar from them.

Dewan's reply.—The representation will be looked into. The existing arrangements were ordered after due enquiry and consideration of local interests.

Subject No. 37.

Act XIII of 1859, and reciprocity in the matter of Extradition and registration of Cooly Dafadars.

Summary of discussion.—Mr. Digby Brett on behalf of the Northern Mysore Planters' Association said that he had been specially desired to refer to the working of Act XIII of 1859 and spoke to the following effect:—

On two previous occasions, Messrs. Graham Anderson and Clifford ably stated the case for the Planters and the Government promised to enquire into the matter and see what could be done to remedy their difficulties. But nothing seemed to have been done and Planters were still, as regards the working of this Act, in much the same position as in 1888, when Mr. Graham Anderson first asked assistance from the Government. The refusal of the Government of India to allow the Extradition Act to apply to defaulting Mestris and Coolies placed Planters at a great disadvantage. If they desired to obtain labor from British Territory, they were obliged to incur great risks, and annually large sums of money were lost in advances. The result of this from the Planters' point of view was a direct encouragement to commit fraud and it further tended to demoralize the laboring classes in British Territory bordering on the Mysore State, for, the necessities of the Planters were well known as well as their helplessness, should the laborer fail to fulfil his contract. Again, the rules for the official registration of Dafadars which at the request of the Supreme Government had been recently passed by the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore materially assisted non-residents of Mysore; but to Planters in Mysore they were of little or no assistance. Similar registration within British Territory would be of some avail to the Mysore Planter but even to this small extent reciprocity has been refused. Mr. Brett then went on to say "under the enlightened "Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, assisted "by very able Administrators, the State of Mysore is by "every one admittedly well governed, and it therefore seems "a curious anomaly that the Supreme Government should "withhold that degree of confidence which would justify the "Mysore State being entrusted with the necessary discretionary "powers. On the other hand assistance is freely given not "only to our own Colonial possessions but to any foreign "power indenting on India for a share of its surplus labor. "The Associations of Southern India are about to combine and "petition for alterations in Act XIII of 1859, but pending "such revision of the Act, may I point out to the Govern-